

does not contain any other fruit, including papayas not qualified for importation into the United States.

(f) All cartons in which papayas are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in HI."

(g) All activities described in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section were carried out under the supervision and direction of plant health officials of the national Ministry of Agriculture.

(h) Beginning at least 1 year before harvest begins and continuing through the completion of harvest, fruit fly traps were maintained in the field where the papayas were grown. The traps were placed at a rate of 1 trap per hectare and were checked for fruit flies at least once weekly by plant health officials of the national Ministry of Agriculture. Fifty percent of the traps were of the McPhail type, and fifty percent of the traps were of the Jackson type. If the average Jackson trap catch was greater than 7 Medflies per trap per week, measures were taken to control the Medfly population in the production area. The national Ministry of Agriculture kept records of fruit fly finds for each trap, updated the records each time the traps were checked, and made the records available to APHIS inspectors upon request. The records were maintained for at least 1 year.

(i) If the average Jackson trap catch exceeds 14 Medflies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer Medflies per trap per week.

(j) In the State of Espirito Santo, Brazil, if the average McPhail trap catch was greater than 7 South American fruit flies (*Anastrepha fraterculus*) per trap per week, measures were taken to control the South American

fruit fly population in the production area. If the average McPhail trap catch exceeds 14 South American fruit flies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer South American fruit flies per trap per week.

(k) All shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national Ministry of Agriculture stating that the papayas were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0128)

[63 FR 12396, Mar. 13, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 45160, Aug. 28, 2001]

§ 319.56-2x Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of certain fruits and vegetables for which treatment is required.

(a) The following fruits and vegetables may be imported into the United States only if they have been treated in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.1 of this chapter. Treatment by irradiation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter may be substituted for treatments in the PPQ Treatment Manual for the mango seed weevil *Sternuchus mangiferae* (Fabricius) or for one or more of the following 11 species of fruit flies: *Anastrepha fraterculus*, *Anastrepha ludens*, *Anastrepha obliqua*, *Anastrepha serpentina*, *Anastrepha suspensa*, *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bactrocera tryoni*, *Bactrocera jarvisi*, *Bactrocera latifrons*, and *Ceratitis capitata*.

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)
Argentina	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp	fruit.
	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Fruit.
Bolivia	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp	fruit.
Chile	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> and <i>C. latifolia</i>	fruit.
	Mountain papaya	<i>Carica pubescens</i> (= <i>C. candamarcensis</i>)	fruit (Treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) not required if fruit is grown in Medfly free area (see § 319.56-2(j)).)
	Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora</i> spp	Fruit.
	Sandpear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	fruit (Treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) not required if fruit is grown in Medfly free area (see § 319.56-2(j)).)
China	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to litchi rust mite. Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in FL").
	Longan	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Fruit.
Colombia	Cape gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Fruit.
	Yellow pitaya	<i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i>	Fruit.
Dominican Republic	Pigeon peas	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Pod or shelled (Treatment not required for pigeon peas (in the pod or fresh shelled) imported into Puerto Rico.)
Ecuador	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp	fruit.
El Salvador	Garden bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	pod or shelled.
Greece	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	fruit.
	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	fruit.
Guatemala	Tuna	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	fruit.
Guyana	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
Honduras	Hyacinth bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Pod or shelled.
	Yard long bean	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> , subsp. <i>sesquipedalis</i>	Pod or shelled
India	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to litchi rust mite. Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in FL").
Israel	Cactus	<i>Opuntia</i> spp	fruit.
	Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	leaf (Treatment for leafminers, thrips, and <i>Sminthurus viridis</i> not required if the lettuce is imported in accordance with § 319.56-2u(a)).
	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit.
	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	fruit.
	Pummelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	fruit.
Jordan	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	fruit.
	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	fruit.
Lebanon	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
Mexico	Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Fruit.
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	fruit..	
	Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	fruit.

	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit. (Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Mexico stating: "These mangoes were treated in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual," unless fruit was grown in a fruit fly-free area listed in § 319.56-2(h).)
	Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	fruit.
	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	fruit.
Nicaragua	Broad bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Pod or shelled.
	Green bean	<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.	Pod or shelled.
	Mung bean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Pod or shelled.
	Yard-long-bean	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Pod.
Panama	Bean, green and lima	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> and <i>P. lunatus</i>	pod.
Peru	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
Spain	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Fruit.
	Lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.	Above ground parts, commercial shipments only.
	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros khaki</i>	Fruit.
Taiwan	Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	fruit.
	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to <i>Eriophyes litchii</i> . Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for distribution in FL").
	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	fruit.
Thailand	Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	shoot.
Uruguay	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	fruit.
Zimbabwe	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	fruit.
	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	fruit.
	Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i>	fruit.
	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	fruit.
	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	fruit.
	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	fruit.

§ 319.56–2y

7 CFR Ch. III (1–1–04 Edition)

(b) If treatment has not been completed before the fruits and vegetables arrive in the United States, fruits and vegetables listed in the table in this section and requiring treatment for fruit flies may arrive in the United States only at a port listed in § 319.56–2d(b)(1) of this subpart.

[57 FR 54491, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69181, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 40796, Aug. 10, 1994; 59 FR 43712, Aug. 25, 1994; 60 FR 6958, Feb. 6, 1995; 60 FR 14209, Mar. 16, 1995; 60 FR 50385, Sept. 29, 1995; 61 FR 47667, Sept. 10, 1996; 62 FR 597, Jan. 6, 1997; 66 FR 45161, Aug. 28, 2001; 67 FR 8180, Feb. 22, 2002; 67 FR 65029, Oct. 23, 2002; 68 FR 2684, Jan. 21, 2003; 68 FR 6544, Feb. 7, 2003; 68 FR 37920, June 25, 2003]

§ 319.56–2y Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of cantaloupe and watermelon from Ecuador.

(a) Cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo*) and watermelon (fruit) (*Citrullus lanatus*) may be imported into the United States from Ecuador only under the following conditions:

(1) The cantaloupe or watermelon may be imported in commercial shipments only;

(2) The cantaloupe or watermelon must have been grown in an area where trapping for the South American cucurbit fruit fly has been conducted for at least the previous 12 months by the plant protection service of Ecuador, under the direction of APHIS,⁷ with no findings of the pest.

(3) The following area meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section: The area within 5 kilometers of either side of the following roads:

(i) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road north through Nobol, Palestina, and Balzar to Velasco-Ibarra (Empalme);

(ii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road south through El 26, Puerto Inca, Naranjal, and Camilo Ponce to Enriquez;

(iii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road east through Palestina to Vinces;

⁷Information on the trapping program may be obtained by writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1236.

(iv) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Piedrahita (Novol) to Pedro Carbo; or

(v) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Progreso, Engunga, Tugaduaaja, and Zapotal to El Azucar; and

(4) The cantaloupe or watermelon may not be moved into Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The boxes in which the cantaloupe or watermelon is packed must be stamped with the name of the commodity followed by the words “Not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, VI.

(b) [Reserved]

[57 FR 54491, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69182, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994; 68 FR 37921, June 25, 2003]

§ 319.56–2z Administrative instructions governing the entry of cherimoyas from Chile.

Cherimoyas may be imported into the United States from Chile only under the following conditions:

(a) *Treatment.* The cherimoyas must be treated, under the supervision of an inspector, either in Chile or in the United States, for the Chile false red mite of grapes (*Brevipalpus chilensis*) in accordance with one of the following procedures:

(1) *Fumigation.* The cherimoyas must be fumigated with methyl bromide at normal atmospheric pressure. The fumigation must be done in a fumigation chamber that has been approved for that purpose by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or under tarpaulins, according to the schedule below. The treatment period must be 2 hours.

Temperature (°F.)	Dosage—pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft.
80–89 (inclusive)	1½
70–79 (inclusive)	2
60–69 (inclusive)	2½
50–59 (inclusive)	3